



How extreme river discharge events shape coastal biogeochemical dynamics: the 2024 northern Adriatic case

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Abstract. In 2024, the northern Adriatic Sea experienced marked levels of eutrophication, as indicated by unusually high surface chlorophyll concentrations observed by remote sensing and in-situ measurements. In addition, exceptionally high Po river discharges, in the form of repeated and intense events, were recorded from March to June and in October.

We used Copernicus Marine Service satellite and model products for the Mediterranean Sea, together with a high-resolution (500 m) Italian coastal model, to quantify chlorophyll anomalies in the area with respect to 1999–2022 climatology and investigated the marine ecosystem functioning in connection with river discharges, phosphate input and sea surface temperature as key drivers. We found that chlorophyll values exceeded 100% above climatological levels in early spring, followed by sustained anomalies in summer and autumn. Primary production remained elevated from the early spring onward, with a significant anomaly peaking in early summer, concurrent with renewed Po river discharges and rising sea surface temperatures.

Our findings highlight the central importance of riverine freshwater and nutrient inputs in controlling the northern Adriatic ecosystem, in combination with circulation and thermal variability. Moreover, this study shows how forecasting systems play a pivotal role in monitoring eutrophication and potential biomass accumulation in the context of episodic river extremes and increasing climate variability, with high-resolution coastal modeling providing additional valuable insights into spatial patterns and localized eutrophication dynamics.

Product ref. no.	Product ID & type	Data access	Documentation
1	MEDSEA_ANALYSISFORECAST_BGC_006_014, Numerical models	EU Copernicus Marine Service Product (2024a)	Quality Information Document (QUID): Feudale et al. (2024) Product User Manual (PUM): Lecci et al. (2024a)
2	MEDSEA_MULTIYEAR_BGC_006_008, Numerical models	EU Copernicus Marine Service Product (2022)	QUID: Teruzzi et al. (2022) PUM: Lecci et al. (2022)
3	OCEANCOLOUR_MED_BGC_L3_NRT_009_141,	EU Copernicus Marine	QUID: Colella et al. (2025a)



	Satellite observations	Service Product (2025a)	PUM: Colella et al. (2024a)
4	OCEANCOLOUR_MED_BGC_L3_MY_009_143, Satellite observations	EU Copernicus Marine Service Product (2025b)	QUID: Colella et al. (2025b) PUM: Colella et al. (2024b)
5	MEDSEA_ANALYSISFORECAST_PHY_006_013, Numerical models	EU Copernicus Marine Service Product (2024b)	QUID: Gualtieri et al. (2024) PUM: Lecci et al. (2024b)
6	MEDSEA_MULTIYEAR_PHY_006_004, Numerical models	EU Copernicus Marine Service Product (2024c)	QUID: Escudier et al. (2024) PUM: Lecci et al. (2024c)
7	Po river discharge at Pontelagoscuro station, Observations	Regional Agency for prevention, environment and energy - Arpa Emilia Romagna SIMC (2025)	https://simc.arpae.it/dext3r
8	EFAS v5.0 river discharges, Numerical models	EU Copernicus Emergency Management Service (2025)	Joint Research Center, Copernicus Emergency Management Service (2019); Mazzetti et al. (2023)
9	National physical-biogeochemical coastal operational system (MER), Numerical models	OGS (2025)	Bruschi et al. (2021)

Table 1: Table of the Products used in the present study.

1 Introduction: Po river discharges and coastal blooms in northern Adriatic Sea in 2024

25 A Region of Freshwater Influence (ROFI) is a coastal area where riverine freshwater inputs drive stratification cycles, circulation structures and biogeochemical processes such as nutrient and carbon cycles. Typical features of these areas are marked salinity and nutrient gradients, buoyant plumes associated with higher productivity, and variability in the water column structure from seasonal to interannual scale (Simpson, J.H., 1997; Horner-Devine et al., 2015).

30 The northern Adriatic Sea (hereafter: NAS), the shallowest marginal region in the Mediterranean Sea (with mean depth of 35 m), is a ROFI area mainly under the influence of Po river (e.g., Raicich, 1996; Giani et al., 2012; Lipizer et al. 2014). The Po river, with a catchment area of 74000 km², has a mean discharge of 1500 m³ s⁻¹ (i.e., the third highest values among the rivers flowing into the Mediterranean Sea) and shows a negative trend in discharge values, due both to climate change and to the increased use of river dams for irrigation and other purposes (e.g. Marini and Grilli 2023), in addition to high annual and seasonal variability (e.g., Montanari et al., 2023). Other rivers further contribute to the freshwater inputs into the NAS to a

35 lesser extent (e.g., Adige, Brenta, Piave and Isonzo have mean discharges in the 100-300 m³ s⁻¹ range; Ludwig et al., 2009; Cozzi and Giani, 2011; Verri et al., 2018). These freshwater inputs influence the cyclonic circulation which characterises the upper layer of the NAS, fueling the southward coastal current along the western coast (Western Adriatic Current, WAC, e.g.,



Raichich et al., 1996). On the eastern side of the area, a weaker and saltier Eastern Adriatic Current (EAC) flows northward along the eastern coast (e.g., Poulain 2001).

40 The NAS is also subject to strong ecological impacts of human activities (e.g., agriculture, fishery, aquaculture) and between the 1970s and the mid-1980s it experienced a marked increase in eutrophication, which culminated in the occurrence of episodic hypoxia (e.g. Djacovac et al., 2015). In the following years, the NAS has undergone an oligotrophication phase (e.g. Mozetič et al, 2010; Ricci et al., 2024), ascribed both to the decreased river discharges and to a reduced anthropogenic pressure, associated with decreased phosphorus loads, mainly due a specific regulation on the production of detergents
 45 (Italian Ministerial Decree n. 413 of 13 September 1988; e.g., Cozzi and Giani 2011; Marini and Grilli, 2023).

Given its proven sensitivity to climate and anthropogenic pressures, the NAS represents a key area for long-term environmental monitoring in the Mediterranean Sea. In this context, phytoplankton chlorophyll can be used as a valuable proxy for marine eutrophication (Descriptor 5 of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, Ferreira et al., 2011; European Commission, 2020), reflecting changes in nutrient availability, water column stability, and anthropogenic input. A
 50 continuous monitoring of both chlorophyll and Po river discharges (e.g., Mozetič et al., 2010, Vona et al., 2025), is therefore essential to assess the ecosystem health and to detect early signs of renewed occurrence of eutrophication or ecosystem regime shifts.

In this perspective, 2024 was an unusually wet year in the Po basin, especially in the first half of the year. Observations at
 55 Pontelagoscuro station (i.e., 44° 53' 10''N, 11° 36' 16''E) indicate that the Po river experienced consistently above-average discharges from March through July and again in October (<https://www.arpa.veneto.it/temi-ambientali/idrologia/file-e-allegati/bollettini-risorsa-idrica/2024>). In particular, the hydrological status in March - May period was classified as “severe wetness” by the Italian Po River Basin Authority, on the basis of the Standardized Flow Index, estimated within the range +1.5 and +2 (in comparison with historical 1991-2020 data, [https://www.adbpo.it/wp-](https://www.adbpo.it/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Situazione_Idrologica_dettagliata_agg06062024-2.pdf)
 60 [content/uploads/2024/06/Situazione_Idrologica_dettagliata_agg06062024-2.pdf](https://www.adbpo.it/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Situazione_Idrologica_dettagliata_agg06062024-2.pdf)) and on 21–22 October a red hydraulic alert was issued in eastern Emilia Romagna region (i.e., the coastal land of the Po river basin), as the river level surpassed level 3 (~2.5 m), prompting local flood warnings (https://allertameteo.regione.emilia-romagna.it/singola-allerta/-/asset_publisher/FZPQSB6AzKtJ/Allerta-Bollettino/id/2838139).

As shown in Figure 1, four weekly peaks above 4000 m³ s⁻¹ (two in spring and two in the early summer) characterized the
 65 first half of 2024, and one above 5500 m³ s⁻¹ was detected in the autumn period (Fig. 1b). Similar values of weekly discharges in the spring-early summer occurred only 6 times in the last 25 years (i.e., in 2002, 2004, 2009, 2010, 2013, 2014, Fig. 1a), but only as single events during one year. Discharges larger than the 2024 value in autumn occurred only 4 times (i.e., 2000, 2002, 2014, 2019, same Figure), and only in two cases accompanied by one event of high discharges in the spring-early summer period (i.e., 2002 and 2014). Consequently, 2024 can be considered a very anomalous year concerning
 70 Po river discharges in terms of absolute values, number of events and timing during the year.

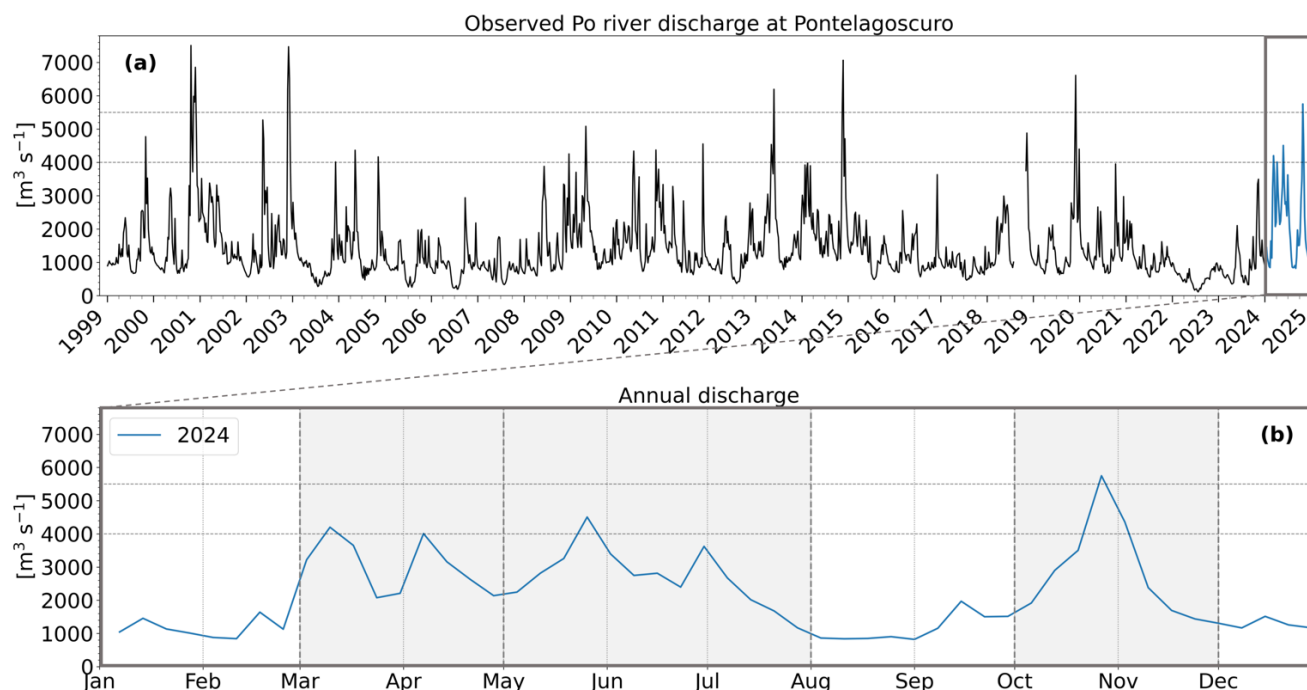


Figure 1: Po river discharge at Pontelagoscuro station (Product 7), weekly averaged: in 1999-2024 (a) and zoomed in 2024 (b). In both panels, horizontal dotted lines indicate reference values for maximum weekly discharges in 2024 spring-early summer (i.e., $4000 m^3 s^{-1}$) and autumn period (i.e., $5500 m^3 s^{-1}$). In panel (b), shaded areas between vertical gray dotted lines identify time periods of high discharges in 2024 (i.e., Mar-Apr, May-Jul, Oct-Nov).

At the same time, higher-than-usual chlorophyll values in the NAS were observed by remote sensing measurements (e.g., Figure S11.4 in the report by Copernicus Climate Change Service (2025)). Moreover, coastal in situ data collected in the area showed much higher than usual values of chlorophyll (i.e., higher than $10 mgChl m^{-3}$) in 15 April-23 May period and, at even higher level, in 24 October - 19 November period), highlighting the anomalous characteristics of the events (<https://www.arpae.it/it/temi-ambientali/mare/report-e-bollettini/bollettini-mare>). It is worth adding that, between June and August months, also massive mucilage events were observed along the western and eastern coasts of the NAS (e.g., Vilibić et al., 2025). This phenomenon has become rare and unusual after the 1980s eutrophication period. Even if a direct connection with only exceptional Po spring discharges can not be established, mucilage formations result from polysaccharide excretions by phytoplankton, during extended calm and sunny weather conditions, in waters characterised by strong vertical stratification (Precali et al., 2005), sometimes after intense phytoplankton blooms (e.g., Cozzi et al., 2004). In this study we used Copernicus Marine Service (CMS) Mediterranean satellite and modeling products, plus other external products (please see the Table 1), to: (i) quantify the anomaly of the 2024 coastal chlorophyll in the NAS ROFI area; (ii) investigate the relationships of the events of high positive anomalies of chlorophyll with the Po river discharge and other



drivers (e.g., sea surface temperature). Moreover, we used a high resolution (500 m) Italian operational system to better characterize the eutrophication spatial patterns. Figure 2 shows an example of 2024 daily surface chlorophyll in the NAS ROFI area under the Po influence (boxes in the figure), according to the CMS satellite (a), CMS model (b) and Italian HR model (c).

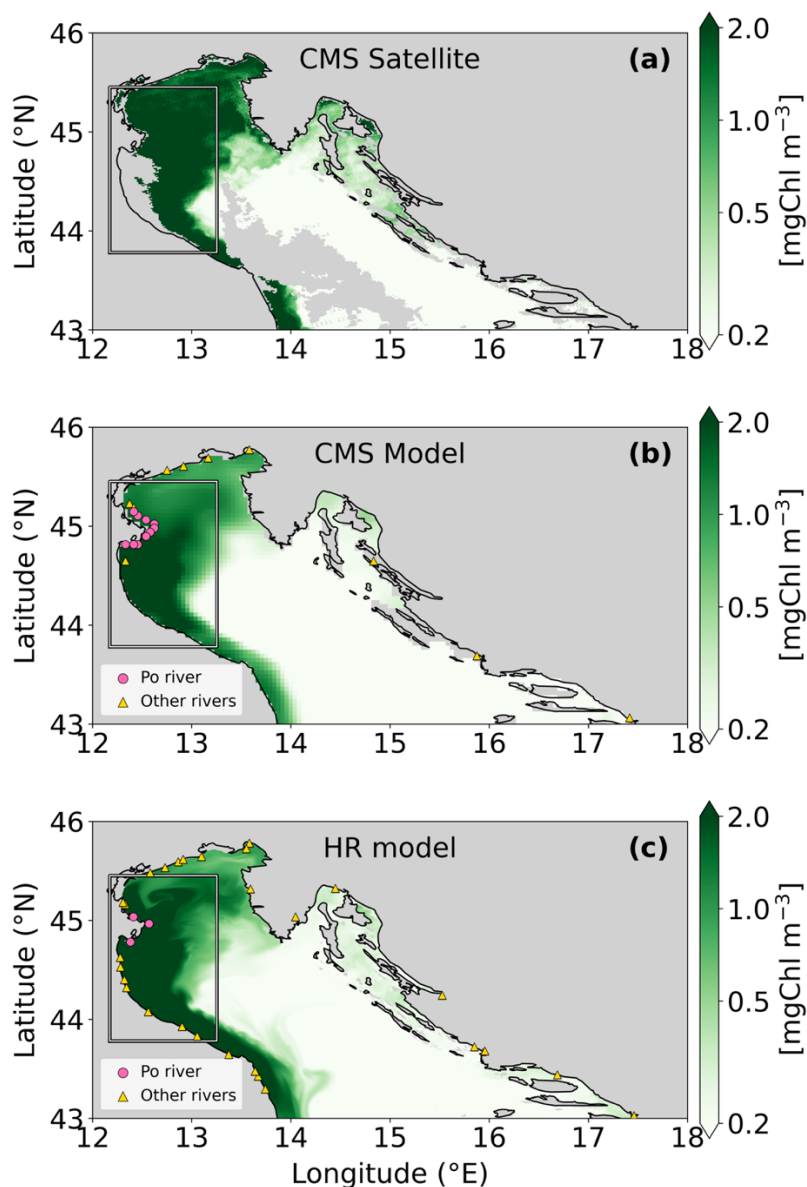


Figure 2: Surface coastal chlorophyll in the northern Adriatic Sea, according to Copernicus Marine Service Med OCTAC L3 NRT satellite chlorophyll (panel a, Product 3), Copernicus Marine Service Med-MFC NRT model (b, Product 1) and the National high-resolution coastal operational system (c, Product 9), on 4th November 2024 as an example. The box contour identifies the Po ROFI region as the study area. Implemented positions of river discharge input in models are indicated by pink circles in the case of the Po river and by yellow triangles for the others.



Section 1.1 illustrates in detail all the products used, their main features and internal dependencies (Subsect. 1.1.1), as well as the data analysis methods we adopted (Subsect. 1.1.2). The section Results shows our evaluation of 2024 chlorophyll anomaly with respect to the reference period for both satellite and model CMS products (Sect. 2.1) and then our analysis of the ecosystem functioning during the 2024 year (Sect 2.2). Discussion and conclusions Section includes our general interpretation of the events and their possible impacts on marine ecosystem also in the perspective of future climate change.

1.1 Data and Methods

1.1.1 Products used and dependencies

To analyse the anomalous events in the NAS ROFI area in 2024, compared with previous years, we used the state-of-the-art models and data available at the highest temporal and spatial resolution, both for the physics and for the biogeochemistry. CMS Med-MFC Analysis and Forecast and Reanalysis daily products (1/24° of horizontal resolution) were used for the physics (Products 5 and 6, respectively) and for the biogeochemistry (Products 1 and 2). Modelled chlorophyll concentrations account for weekly data assimilation of CMS OCTAC L3 satellite chlorophyll, both in near-real time and as consistent reprocessed time series (Products 3 and 4, respectively), and such satellite data are also included in this study, in comparison with modelled data.

Moreover, Analysis and Forecast physical and biogeochemical products (i.e., Products 5 and 1) currently implement daily river discharges from Copernicus Emergency Management Service (CEMS) EFAS v5 system (Product 8), providing for the first time a long-term, high frequency forcing for the freshwater input and the nutrient loads of NAS marine environment. We thus used Po river discharges from EFAS v5 to characterise the riverine input in 2024 in this study. Within the EFAS system framework, modelled data for the Po river are calibrated on observational data at Pontelagoscuro station (Product 7), and modelled and observational time series in 2024 actually show very similar statistics and temporal dynamics, despite some differences (i.e., an EFAS underestimation of river discharges in March and April and after the October peak and an overestimation of the values in September, Fig. A1 in Appendix).

Finally, to provide an even higher resolution description of the spatial patterns associated with coastal dynamics, we used a novel Italian operational marine prediction system (at 500 m horizontal resolution, hereafter: HR model; Product 9), which is an evolution of that one presented in Bruschi et al., 2021. The new system employs CMS Med-MFC products as boundary conditions, assimilates weekly chlorophyll coming from the same CMS OCTAC satellite and implements daily river discharges from EFAS v5.

It should be specified that both CMS and HR biogeochemical products feature the Biogeochemical Flux Model (BFM) to simulate the chlorophyll concentration, as the sum of the chlorophyll component of four phytoplankton functional types (i.e., diatoms, nanophytoplankton, picophytoplankton, and dinoflagellates). Chlorophyll concentrations and phytoplankton functional types are extensively validated in CMS Med-MFC products (Cossarini et al., 2021; Teruzzi et al., 20022; Coppini et al., 2023; Feudale et al., 2024) and the same configuration is used in the HR model system.



1.1.2 Methods for data analysis

To avoid potential temporal mismatches given by the weekly frequency on Tuesday of OCTAC data assimilation by the CMS near-real-time model, the analysis of both satellite and modelled chlorophyll was carried out with weekly frequency. We also maintained the weekly basis in the reconstruction of their climatological reference, i.e., 1999-2022 time period, and in the 2024 time series of their possible drivers (i.e., river discharge, sea surface temperature, nutrient concentration) and impacts (i.e., net primary production).

On the other hand, a monthly timescale is used to assess differences between the climatology and 2024 conditions for river discharges and ecosystem variables other than chlorophyll. This choice reflects the fact that the physical and biogeochemical reanalyses (i.e., Products 6 and 2, respectively) were driven by monthly climatological datasets for river discharges and nutrient inputs. To mitigate potential systematic biases introduced by the use of climatological forcing in reanalyses, a bias correction was applied based on the overlapping period (2023–2024) between reanalyses and corresponding NRT datasets (not shown).

To quantify the anomaly of 2024 chlorophyll with respect to the 1999-2022 climatology: (i) we identified the time periods in which 2024 weekly chlorophyll values were above the climatology; (ii) we quantified the anomaly in each period as the weekly mean difference between 2024 values and the climatological ones.

2 Results

2.1 Anomaly of the 2024 events

Fig. 3 shows the weekly time series of CMS Med OCTAC L3 satellite chlorophyll (Fig. 3a) and Med-MFC model surface chlorophyll (Fig. 3b) as values spatially averaged in the NAS ROFI area (box in Fig. 2) in 1999-2022, as the reference period for the climatology, and the corresponding weekly time series in 2024 compared with the weekly climatology (Fig. 3c,d). We identified Mar-Apr, May-Jul, and Oct-Nov months as prolonged time periods of chlorophyll values above the climatology both for the satellite and for the model.

We estimated that the highest chlorophyll anomaly in 2024, computed as the mean difference with the 1999-2022 climatology within each period, was in early spring (i.e., Mar-Apr months), when the anomaly is equal or higher than 100% both for OCTAC satellite and for model (Table 2). In late spring-early summer (i.e., May-Jul) and in autumn (i.e., Oct-Nov) the anomaly values were progressively lower, and approximately equal to 100% for OCTAC satellite and 70% for modelled chlorophyll in the first case and 80% and 45%, respectively, in the second case.

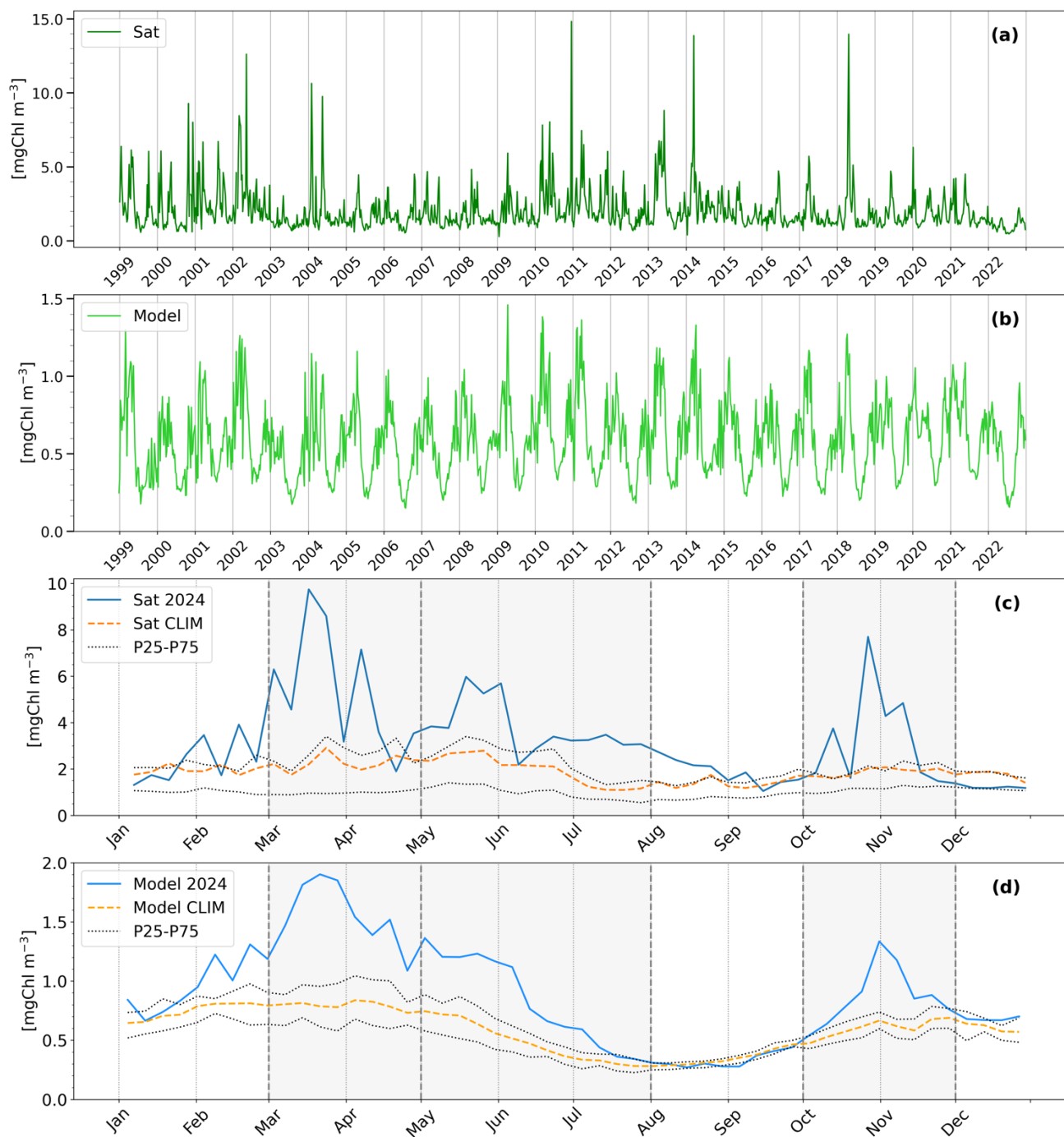


Figure 3: Weekly time series as spatial averages in the NAS box (defined in Fig.2) for: Copernicus Marine Service Med OCTAC L3 satellite chlorophyll (Product 4) and Med-MFC model chlorophyll at surface (Product 2) in 1999-2022 (panels a and b, respectively), and in 2024 (Products 3 and 1, panels c,d). Dotted lines in panels c,d indicate the 1999-2022 weekly mean as the reference climatology (orange line), plus weekly 25th and 75th percentile (black lines). Time periods of interest (i.e., Mar-Apr, May-Jul, Oct-Nov) are also indicated as shaded areas between vertical gray dotted lines.



2024 anomaly (%)	Mar-Apr	May-Jul	Oct-Nov
OCTAC L3 sat chl	142	107	80
Med-MFC model chl	97	68	44

Table 2: 2024 anomaly of chlorophyll from CMS Med OCTAC satellite (Product 3) and Med-MFC model (Product 1), as estimates of percentage increase with respect to the 1999-2022 climatology, in early spring, late spring-early summer and autumn.

2.2 Analysis on ecosystem functioning during 2024 events

Figure 4 shows the time series of selected forcings that potentially contributed to the 2024 anomalously high chlorophyll events, i.e., Po river discharges according to the EFAS v5 system (a), and CMS modelled sea surface temperature (b) and surface phosphate (c) spatially averaged in the NAS ROFI area (box in Fig. 2).

As mentioned in Sect. 1.1.1, EFAS v5 river discharges (Fig. 1a) show higher-than-climatology values in the periods selected as the months with high chlorophyll values (i.e., Mar-Apr, May-Jul, Oct-Nov). The discharges in the first two and the last months of 2024 appear instead quite in line with climatological values.

A January-February positive anomaly with respect to the climatology characterises both the sea surface temperature (Fig. 4b) and the surface phosphate (Fig. 4c), which might represent a preconditioning factor of stratification and nutrient enrichment in the area (e.g. Vilibić et al., 2025 register also higher than usual salinity values). In the early spring, the additional supply of phosphate and the increasing temperatures (i.e., 11°C - 16°C, i.e., 2 °C - 3°C above the climatology), promoted the huge increase in chlorophyll depicted in Fig. 3.

The further nutrient input associated with the Po river discharges in May and June drove instead a lower increase in chlorophyll both in model and satellite. We attribute it to potential grazing pressure or lower carbon-to-chlorophyll ratio due to photoacclimation (since the photosynthetically active radiation is maximum in June - July period, not shown).

Residual phosphate remained above the climatology in August, and it increased again after the occurrence of higher discharges in September and, above all, the maximum flow in October, when the autumn peak of chlorophyll is observed (Figs. 3c,d). Since the marine ecosystem becomes light-limited in autumn, we identify this feature as the main responsible for the relatively low values of chlorophyll in its autumn peak with respect to the very high values of nutrient concentration in the same period. The phosphate not used is then transported out of the NAS box along the coast (Figs. A2b,d in Appendix) and the marine ecosystem progressively converges toward the baseline climatological winter conditions.

In 2024, the surface net primary production, as an indicator for eutrophication impacts on the marine ecosystem, is always above the monthly climatology (Fig. 5a), especially in early summer, in association with the repeated Po river discharges and the high temperatures. The monthly mean maps for 2024 show that the increase was initially localised southward of the Po river mouths (indicated in Fig. 2b) in March (Figs. 5b,g), and subsequently expanded to a broader area, intensifying further



200 during April and May months (Figs. 5c-d, h-i). We ascribe the decreasing values in June to the southward transport along the coast (Figs. 5e,j). Finally, the effect of the late June-July Po river discharges, along with the high temperatures (2°C - 3°C above the climatology), is a further increase of net primary production near the Po river mouths.

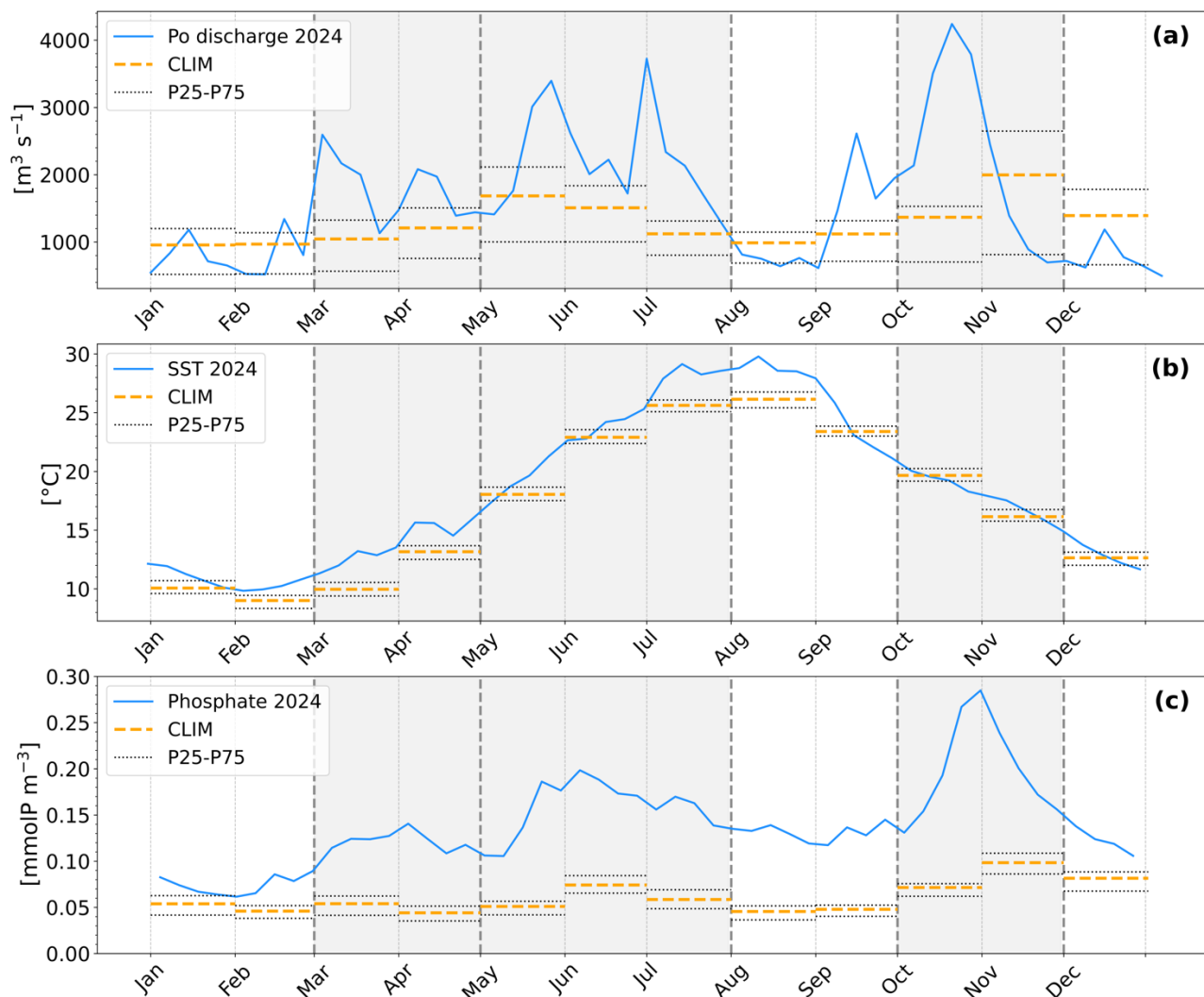


Figure 4: 2024 weekly time series (blue lines) and 1999-2022 climatology (dotted lines, orange for monthly mean, black for 25th and 75th percentile) of modelled variables: (a) Po river discharges at Pontelagoscuro (Product 8), and (b) sea surface temperature (Products 5 and 6, respectively) and (c) surface phosphate concentration (Products 1 and 2), spatially averaged in NAS box (Fig. 2). Phosphate climatology included the bias-correction illustrated in Sect. 1.1.2. Time periods of interest (Mar-Apr, May-Jul, Oct-Nov) are indicated as shaded areas between vertical gray dotted lines.

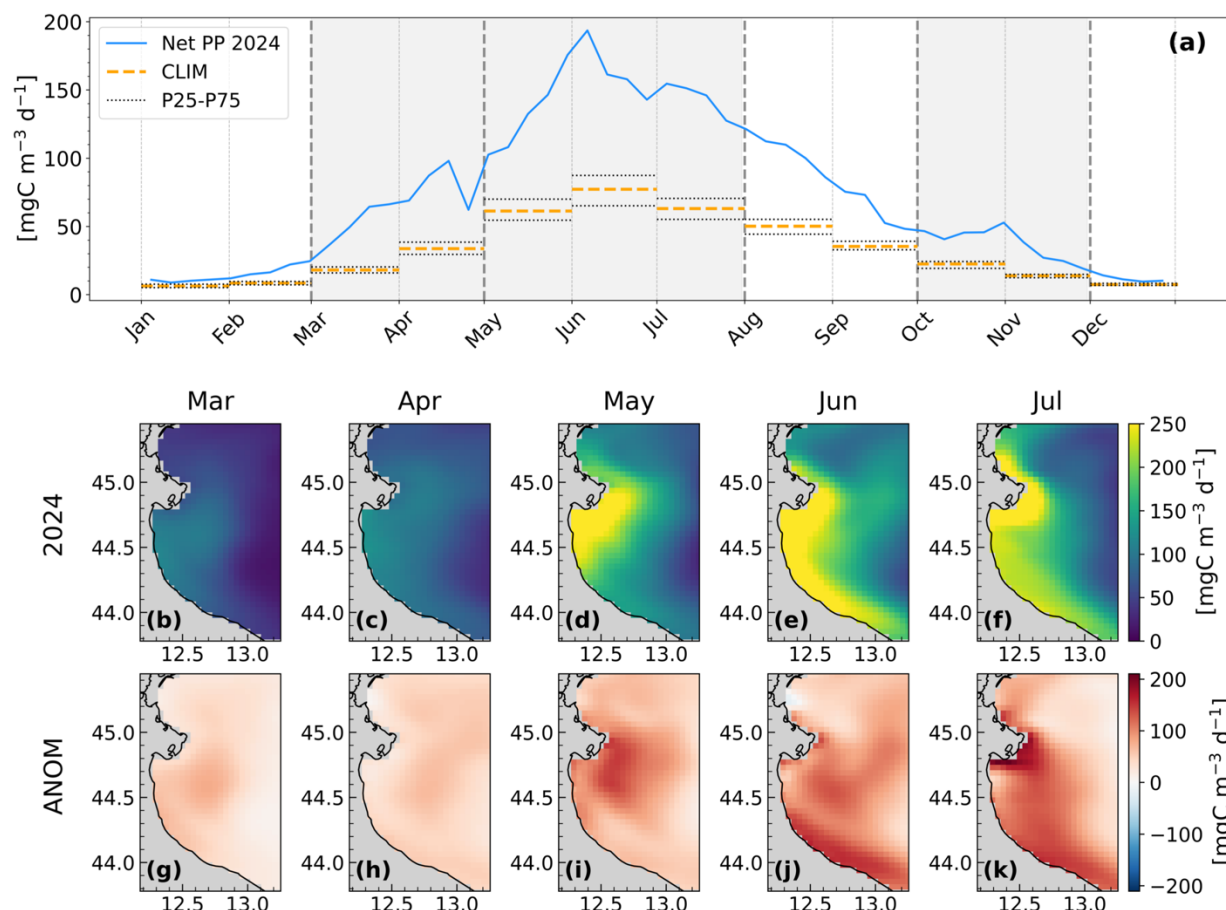


Figure 5: CMS modelled surface net primary production in the NAS box (Fig. 2) as: (a) spatially averaged weekly time series in 2024 (blue line, Product 1) compared with 1999-2022 monthly bias-corrected climatology (Product 2) (orange dotted line for the mean, black for 25th and 75th percentile); (b) monthly mean maps between March and July (b-f panels) and corresponding monthly anomalies according to the 1999-2022 bias-corrected climatology (Product 2) (g-k panels).

The analysis carried out so far highlighted that both chlorophyll patterns displayed by CMS satellite and model system (Fig. 2a,b), as well as modelled net primary production maps and anomalies (Fig. 5b-k) in the NAS area display strong coastal-offshore gradients and fronts, down to mesoscale (i.e., $O(10 \text{ km})$ in the NAS area).

To better quantify the spatial variability of coastal processes and Po river plume we benefitted from the novel HR model system developed for Italian seas like the Adriatic Sea, with horizontal resolution of 500 m (Product 9), and used the chlorophyll maps within the box in Fig. 2b,c as a representative example of simulated patterns. The Po river plume extension toward the Istrian coast actually appears simulated more in detail by the HR model (Fig. 2c), as well as the coastal belt of high chlorophyll along the WAC. Indeed, the HR simulation captures horizontal variability at approximately twice the spatial detail of CMS, as quantified by the squared coefficient of variation and the characteristic correlation length scale (Table 3).



Model	SCV	Lcorr
CMS	1.20	16 km
HR	0.46	24 km

230 **Table 3: Statistics of spatial variability (SCV) and spatial scale (Lcorr) of the chlorophyll patterns of the two models CMS and (Fig. 1b,c, respectively). SCV is the squared coefficient of variation (i.e., the ratio between the spatial variance and the spatial squared mean), and LCorr is the correlation length of the patterns.**

3 Discussion and Conclusions

235 The present study investigated the anomalously high values of surface phytoplankton chlorophyll observed in the NAS in 2024, as a possible indicator of eutrophication state, benefitting from state-of-the-art modeling and observational CMS products on the Mediterranean Sea and a novel HR coastal model system (Fig. 2), with a particular focus on Po river discharges as the main driver of these anomalies (Fig. 1 and Fig. 4a).

240 Despite positive correlations between a negative trend of the Po river outflow and a negative chlorophyll trend are established in literature studies (e.g., Vona et al., 2025), our study aims at quantifying the connection between anomalous chlorophyll events and anomalies of Po river discharge and other environmental drivers, on the high frequency scale (e.g., weekly) of phytoplankton processes. In this perspective, the newly added feature of daily river discharges from CEMS EFASv5 model system implemented in the latest releases of CMS Med-MFC products constitutes an essential requirement to simulate coastal dynamics at high temporal frequency. It is worthy to specify that we based our analysis on the weekly scale, to avoid possibly flawed interpretations of the results due to the weekly assimilation of satellite chlorophyll. Another
 245 potential source of uncertainties in our estimations is related to the use of modelled Po river discharges instead of observations, but simulated time series of discharges at the Pontelagoscuro station display a good general agreement with the observed one (Fig. A1).

250 Within our modeling framework, we estimated and quantified 2024 anomalies in surface chlorophyll in early spring, early summer and autumn months, with decreasing values across the three periods (i.e., from 100% to 45% chlorophyll anomaly), coherently with anomalies estimated from satellite. However, these latter ones show higher percentages (from 140% to 80%). While our CMS model is very consistent with satellite in terms of temporal evolution (Fig. 3), the biases in terms of absolute values are due to limitation in the assimilation procedure of very high value of chlorophyll (i.e., values higher than 3 standard deviations from climatological values are not assimilated, Teruzzi et al., 2021) and by potential limitation of the
 255 BFM model, which has been optimized to simulate trophic open sea conditions (Salon et al., 2019) to reproduce very high values of phytoplankton groups which can occur only in coastal areas near the major rivers. On the other hand, potentially



satellite observations exhibit high uncertainties according to values of the quality index which are higher than 3 in large areas in the daily maps of the events (not shown).

260 We actually interpreted the anomalies in chlorophyll values in light of the anomalies in Po discharge (Fig. 4a) values, and to the associated nutrient loads, represented by the concentrations of CMS modelled phosphate as the limiting nutrient in the Mediterranean Sea and in the NAS (Fig. 4c). Moreover, the high levels of phosphate and the high temperatures (with respect to the climatology, Fig. 4b) already present in January and February 2024 further enhances the spring peaks of chlorophyll. On the other hand, lower levels of light naturally present in autumn prevented high chlorophyll peaks, despite huge amounts of phosphate supplied by the Po river flood at the end of October, whose residual amount was transported southward from the coastal Western Adriatic current (WAC).

We propose the use of net primary production as an indicator to assess potential disfunctioning of the coastal marine ecosystem in terms of accumulation of organic matter. Even if it is out of the scope of the present publication (due to length limitations), the particulated organic matter produced during intense positive anomalies with respect to the climatology, especially in summer (Fig. 5a), is either transported along shore and settles on the sea bed or is consumed, potentially causing oxygen depletion in subsequent times, as already observed in previous periods (e.g., Djacovac et al., 2015). Additionally, potential impacts on the marine ecosystem extend beyond organic matter accumulation and associated oxygen consumption (e.g., effects on higher trophic levels and fisheries) should also be carefully assessed in future studies.

270 Despite CMS model has not been designed to simulate all the processes and substances associated with the formation and accumulation of mucilage aggregates (that were observed in summer 2024 in the NAS), our findings about the marine ecosystem functioning are in agreement with Vilibić et al. 2025, who highlighted in particular the importance of the intense vertical stratification in February 2024 as an important preconditioning factor for strong vertical stratification (as one of the main drivers of mucilage events), further enhanced by the high and repeated Po river discharges and high temperatures (2°C-3° above the climatology, according to our estimations).

280 In the perspective of climate change, we indeed could expect a decrease in the Mediterranean river discharges in the late spring and early summer, due to a decrease in snowfall driven by increasing temperatures (as already observed, e.g., by Bozzoli et al., 2024), and an enhanced dependence on precipitations, especially on the short-term heavy ones (as also noticed by Cavallini et al., 2024). Po river might thus exhibit a different hydrological regime in the future, oscillating between extremely dry conditions (possibly further exacerbated by the increasing water withdrawals for irrigation, Montanari et al., 2023) and episodic extreme precipitation events (Zittis et al., 2021, Tojčić et al., 2024) with anomalous impacts in the coastal dynamics as described in the present paper and that might represent a threat for the marine coastal organisms resilience (Hassoun et al., 2025).

290 In presence of rapidly changing meteo-hydrological conditions (e.g. huge Po river discharge in October 2024), coastal forecasting systems able to provide near-real-time and reliable information on eutrophication-related ecosystem variables can



be powerful resources for early warning alerts dedicated to the coastal environmental management and socioeconomic stakeholders (e.g. aquaculture farmers) and tools for assessing impact on ecosystem functioning. In particular, high spatial characterization of offshore-coastal gradients and frontal structures is a fundamental aspect to set-up prevention and containment measures. The novel Italian operational model that represents a natural extension of the operational CMS Med-MFC products, with EFAS v5 river discharges as boundary conditions, actually proved to reproduce more accurately the spatial structures associated with the Po river plume and the coastal extension of the eutrophication pattern.

Appendix

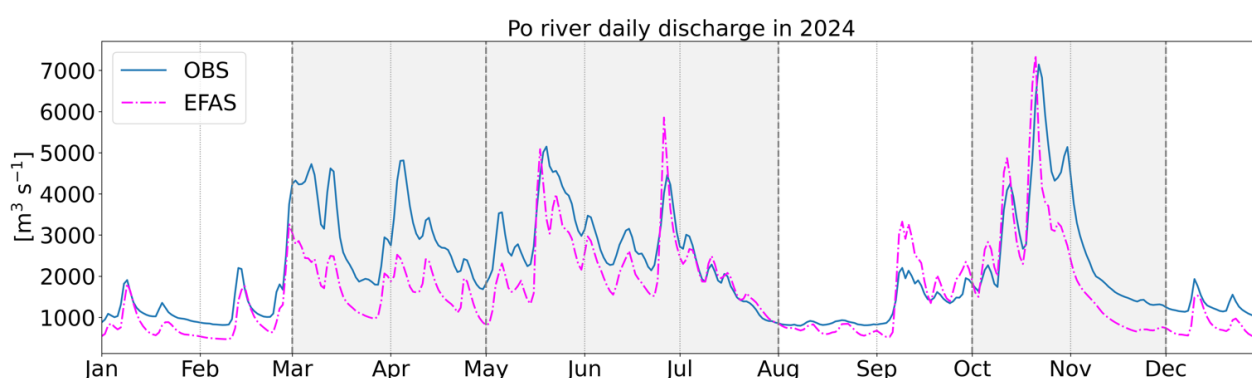


Figure A1: Daily time series of Po river discharge in Pontelagoscuro station in 2024, according to observations (blue line, Product 7) and to Copernicus Emergency Management Systems (CEMS) EFAS v5 data (magenta dotted line, Product 8).

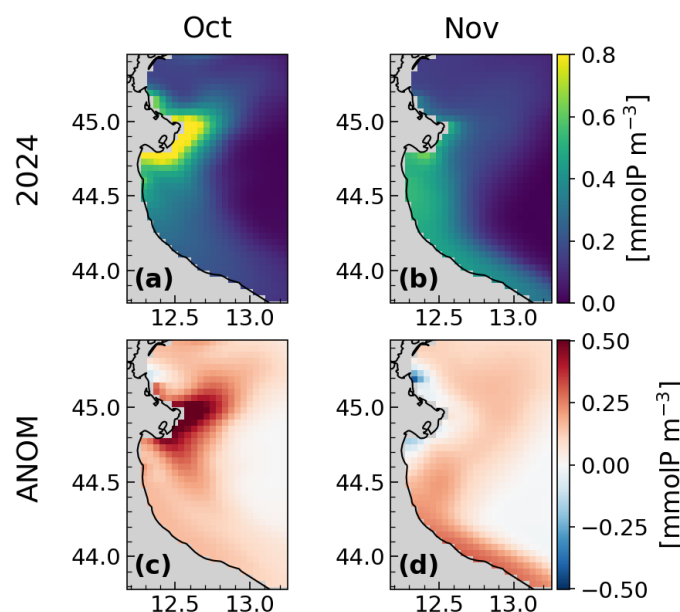


Figure A2: Monthly maps of CMS modelled surface phosphate concentration (Product 1) in 2024 in October (a) and November (b) and corresponding anomalies with respect to the 1999-2022 bias-corrected climatology (Product 2) (c and d, respectively).



Data availability

305 Products 1-8 are publicly available datasets and can be found by following the references indicated in the Table 1 of the manuscript. Product 9 is available upon request.

Author contribution

VDB and GC conceived the idea. GB, SP, SS and SQ performed the simulations. LF and CA validated the simulations. VDB conducted the formal analysis. GC and SQ supervised the work. VDB and GC wrote the first draft, with contributions from
310 all co-authors. All the authors discussed and reviewed the submitted manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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